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The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER

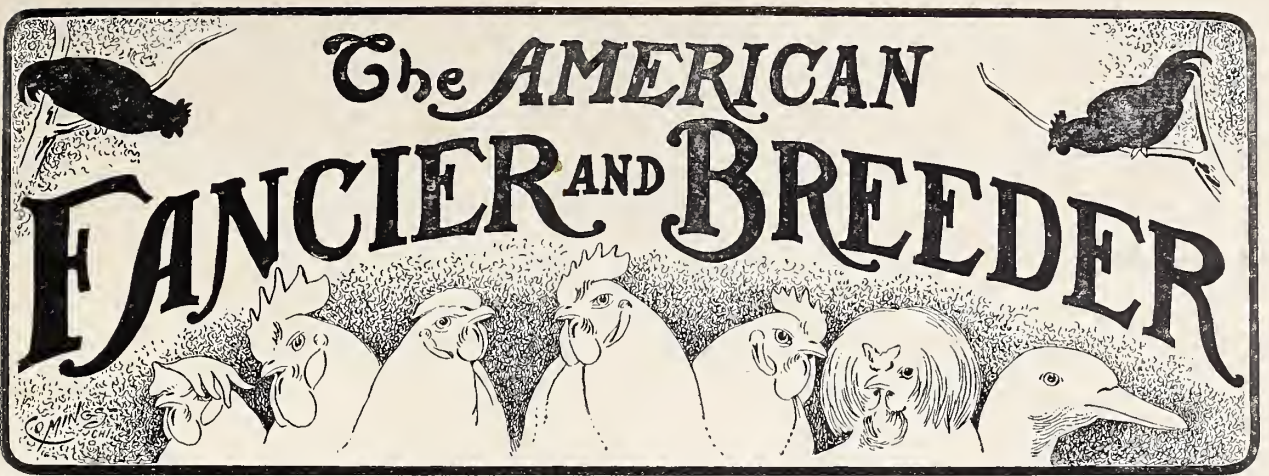


Illustration of various chicken breeds including a rooster, a hen, and a duck. The title 'The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER' is prominently displayed in a stylized font. The illustration is signed 'O. M. SCHMIDT' in the bottom left corner.

Vol. 20.

De Kalb, Illinois., September, 1903.

No. 9.



Golden Sebright Cockerel
Bred and Owned by Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

Poultry Supplies.

We are headquarters for poultry supplies of all kinds and are making unusually low prices on all poultry supplies. Write us your wants. We will be pleased to quote you prices. **C W GAULT CO.,**
9 12. Kenney, Ill.

THE BEST YET

POULTRY AND FRUITS

A high-class monthly magazine; the latest and best about Poultry, Fruits, etc. Subscribe now. Only 25c a year. Address. **POULTRY AND FRUITS, -Nashville, Tenn.**

National OIL Reporter

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The General Publishing Company, 87-89 Wall Street, prints the news of all oil fields in America furnished by most competent correspondents, an illustrated magazine of highest standing.

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6 months, \$1.50
3 months, \$.75
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ORFF'S Farm and Poultry Review. A Monthly Compendium of the Best Farm and Poultry Thoughts of the World.

Eight to thirty-two pages monthly; a readable home educator; so good, so cheap, that everyone can become a subscriber.

Only 10 cents a year.

Farmer Orff,

Pub lisher and Editor.

2809 & 2811 Locust St.
St. Louis, Mo.

HOMES

IN OLD VIRGINIA.

It is gradually brought to light that the Civil war has made great changes, freed the slaves, and in consequence has made the large land owners poor and finally freed the land from the original holders who would not sell until they were compelled to do so. There are some of the finest of land in the market at very low prices, land that produces all kinds of crops, grasses, fruits, and berries; fine for stock. You find green truck patches, such as cabbage, turnips, lettuce kale, spinach, etc, growing all the winter. The climate is the best all the year around to be found, not too cold nor too warm. Good water. Healthy. Railroads running in every direction. If you desire to know all about Virginia send 10c. for three months subscription of the VIRGINIA FARMER to the Farmer Co., Emporia, Va.

THE HONORS AWARDED

To my Buff Legehorns during the past eight years, in which they have been bred, probably exceed in number those awarded to any other breeds. I have this year for the first time, under color on females and females as good as the Buff Cochins, no one has got better, at least I have not heard of it. Large circular free. Eggs \$2,

Geo. S. Barnes,

16-17 Battle Creek, Mich

Mica Crystal Grit

Rock Combination of Silica, Aluminium, Magnesium and 12 per cent. of Iron

For Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys and Birds. No more bowel disease which is so fatal, and is largely caused by undigested food in the crop and gizzard, where Mica Crystal Grit is used. It makes red combs and increases the egg production one-half. Give it a trial. Put up in two sizes, fowl and chick size; 100 pounds in a bag. Sent to any address, by freight, at \$1.00 per bag, \$4.00 for five bags. For sale by **Fancier & Breeder Pub. Co.,**
DeKalb, Illinois.

Money in Honey!

The American Bee-Keeper

is an illustrated monthly of 40 pages, which deals with every phase of the 'bee-keepers' art, and labors especially in the interest of the inexperienced. Its contributors are the world's best. Its editor is acknowledged to have had a wider bee-keeping experience than any other bee paper editor in America. **THE BEE NEWS OF THE WHOLE WORLD IS GIVEN EACH MONTH.**

THE AMERICAN BEE KEEPER is in its thirteenth year, subscription price 50 cents a year in advance. **SIX MONTHS TRIAL TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, 20 CENTS.**

Sample copy—also catalogue of bee supplies made by the **W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.**—free. Address,

**AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER,
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For information and free Handbook write to **MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.** Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the **Scientific American**
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No foreign man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address, **MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.**

Cash For Your Farm

may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. **W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.**

White WYANDOTTES

and Golden Sebright Bantams

of the choicest breeding for sale. All bred from high-scoring pe. s. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices and full information. **Lloyd E. Thompson, Sterling, Ill.**

Free Advertising

Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to **THE RURAL SUN** a large illustrated monthly devoted to Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Farm and Home, etc., and your card will be inserted in Breeder's Column, one year free. Circulation 5,000.

S. A. Carrick, Orangeville, Md.

The Rural Sun

PATENTS

Send 25c and we will send you the

PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN (the Patent Authority of America) and the **AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER** for a 3-month trial subscription and if you have an idea on which you wish to secure a patent we will upon receipt of a description, sketch, or model of your invention, have made for you, **Free of Charge**, a guaranteed search of the Patent Office Records to ascertain whether a valid patent with broad claims can be secured by you on your idea. (The regular charge is \$5.00.) If you subscribe for **PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN** this search will cost nothing. We make this liberal offer trusting that our efforts in your behalf will induce you to become a permanent subscriber. If we find that your idea is patentable we will get you a Certificate of Patentability which will be of great assistance to you in raising capital. Write today. **PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN,**
57 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STANDARD POULTRY JOURNAL

is an up-to-date illustrated monthly journal devoted to poultry for profit. Contains 24 to 32 pages monthly, filled with the best and most practical information written by the most prominent writers in the country. The regular subscription price of the Standard is **50 Cents Per Year** but for a short time we will receive yearly subscriptions at 25 cents. Send 25 cents at once and receive this bright and spicy journal for an entire year—every issue worth a year's subscription. Address,

**Standard Poultry Journal
Gravitt, Ia.**

OREGON, WASHINGTON,

IDAHO, and the Northwest Pacific Coast. You want to know all about their wonderful resources. Send stamp for sample copy of the great agricultural paper of that section. **NORTHWEST PACIFIC FARMER, Portland, Oregon**

Virginia Homes.

You learn all about Virginia Lands, Soil, Water, Climate, Resources, Products, Fruit, mode of cultivation, price, etc., by reading

The Virginia Farmer.

Send 10c. for a three months subscription to **FARMER Co.,**

16-17 EMPORIA, VA.

The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 20.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER, 1903.

No. 9.

Poultry Houses.

We will not advise that a poultry house be lathed and plastered because it would not be received with favor as it adds to the expense of the house. We are often asked by readers "Which is the best poultry house"?

We make a reply like the above but we are met with the fact that the first consideration is the cost. Poultry houses are not usually lathed and plastered yet there is no better way of preventing lice keeping out the cold draughts in winter. It is certainly more expensive than a plain boarded house, yet the hens will be warmer more eggs will be secured. A house that will keep the hen warm in winter is the cheapest one and may be built in the plainest style. For a dozen hens, a house seven feet high at the front and five feet in the rear, ten feet square, plastered inside, with roof of tarred paper, is as practical as one more expensive.

Too many mistakes are made in building the poultry house, and there is much advice given on the subject, which should not be followed. Each individual who builds a poultry house, looks to the cost of the house more than the requirements of the hens.

In addition to warmth, the house should be light. Of course plenty of light adds to the cost, and windows are omitted, only one small window being used. It has been said that too much glass causes loss of warmth by radiation, and while there is indeed a loss of warmth at night, yet there is more than a corresponding absorption of warmth during the day. The matter of warmth in the poultry house should be secondary to that of light. The reason is that the hens detest a gloomy house and prefer of light. They will voluntarily shiver in the cold outside rather than to remain in a dark and gloomy house. When the poultry house has several large windows and the interior is light and cheerful, the hens will remain in it and be warm. It is more profitable, therefore, to expend an extra sum for window sash, as the number of eggs will be increased from the better quarters and greater warmth during the day. When on the roost at night and the birds are close together, they will suffer very little from any loss of heat by radiation, while during the day the sunlight will come streaming in. There should be at least two windows, one on the south and one on the west. It is also better for the house to face the southeast rather than south as it gets the warmth in the early morning.

Even the chicks in the brooder show their partiality for light. The desire for light

seems to be an instinct in both young and old. Chicks refuse to go under the brooder because they are gloomy and dark. We have noticed them herded together in a corner, rather than go under the brooder. Acting on this hint from the chicks, experienced incubator operators have their brooders in warm, light houses, keep them warm, and at the same time admit as much light under the brooders as possible.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

This is a subject that puzzles the amateur more than almost any other detail in the fancy poultry line. And "ve ould experts" are also found at a loss to know where to get the greatest returns for money spent for advertising.

First, I say place your adds in a progressive poultry journal that goes to the true fancier, and AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER is of that class. The amount invested during the past season has far outstripped any other journal I have tried. The smallest amount I invested for the spring trade was 50 cents in AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER and I sold \$22.50 from that one little "add"

My advice is to look out for the farm and agricultural. At the present time they are soliciting all the 'adds' they can procure and that is all right as far as they are concerned. But as a rule the class of readers they reach are what is known as the "Cheap John" fanciers. They will write a breeder a half dozen letters inquiring about his stock, and after he has written and explained their requests they will write the final letter, stating that they were not looking for so high priced fowls for farm use, as they have a neighbor breeding first class stock that sells eggs for 50 cents per 13.

Now don't understand me as running down farm journals, but not as fanciers' poultry journals.

You must get your claims before true fanciers if you desire to get trade. What I mean by true fanciers are parties that know what they want, know what it is worth and also know what they will give for fowls or eggs. I spent dollars this year that were simply making a way to spend more, writing letters to the class of breeders that write simply for amusement. I say, don't write to an advertiser unless you mean business. It is no little thing to write from 18 to 20 letters per day. Don't think that a fancier has nothing to do but write letters. Give AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER its share of your patronage and you will never regret it.

CHICKS AND WARMTH.

Chicks in brooders are sometimes found dead in the morning, but as a rule the cause is due to crowding under the brooder, and it is usually the best that are found dead. Those on the outside, if the nights are cool, will endeavor to move to the heat. In so doing they trample those that are down. Soon all move to the center, and it is there that the pressure from all sides causes suffocation.

The remedy is to give a little too much rather than too little heat, which causes the chicks to spread out. Leghorns feathers rapidly, and are in need of more warmth than Brahma chicks. The foods should be varied, containing bone and meat, and a teaspoonful of sulphur, to 80 chicks, in the food, given twice a week during dry weather, will help them when feathering. If the food or the parents were at fault they would die during the day as well as at night, but when found dead in the morning it is from crowding and trampling from lack of warmth at night.

If one has a yard that is empty, it is a good plan to pick out a lot of the early pullets and shut them in it so as to impress on their minds with the fact that they are expected to get to work at laying. Keep the yard heavily littered with straw and keep them at work all day scratching, then at night give them a good feed of bran and vegetables with an occasional feed of meat, and they will begin to lay much quicker, than if they are allowed their liberty.

Feeding fowls does not consist in throwing out to them a certain quantity of feed one, two or three times a day. It requires judgment to properly feed fowls. They will not require the same quantity every time, nor the same kind of feed.

Your chicks should be fed liberally during the day, but not crammed. Keep them anxious for their next meal by taking away each allowance of food as soon as they show the least inclination not to eat. The last feed for the day give them all they will eat.

Profits in the poultry yard hinge not on breeds and varieties, but on birds. Breeds have certain characteristics, but it is the individual which pays or fails. The poultry-keeper will do well to take notice of each bird and its performances, and not rely on the fact of their being of this or that breed.

Send in your subscription now.

TO ADVERTISE THE GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

\$75,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES.

- FIRST PRIZE, \$25,000.00
- SECOND PRIZE, 10,000.00
- THIRD PRIZE, 5,000.00
- FOURTH PRIZE, 2,500.00
- FIFTH PRIZE, 1,500.00
- SIXTH PRIZE, 1,000.00

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY,
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903.
 This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company \$75,000.00 in gold, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct.

J. E. Hanley
 TREASURER
 Missouri Trust Co.
 of St. Louis.

AND \$30,000.00 IN 1,883 SMALLER PRIZES.

Can you estimate how many people will attend the St. Louis World's Fair? The 1,889 people whose estimates are the closest will receive \$75,000.00 in Gold. You have the same opportunity as any one else to win a fortune.

Every one has an opportunity to share in this great fortune to be paid to the successful contestants. This grand educational contest, undertaken in order to arouse interest in the greatest World's Fair the world has ever seen may bring you a fortune, and if you are careful in your estimates it is almost sure to bring you at least one of the prizes of \$50.00 or \$100.00, while you stand an equal opportunity to get the \$30,000.00. Hundreds of people will be made richer by competing in this great contest. Why not you? Every American should do all he can to help spread interest in the World's Fair, and when he can do this with profit to himself the reason for it is double. You cannot afford to overlook this grand opportunity to gain a fortune for yourself.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| To the nearest correct estimate..... | \$25,000.00 |
| To the second nearest correct estimate..... | 10,000.00 |
| To the third nearest correct estimate..... | 5,000.00 |
| To the fourth nearest correct estimate..... | 2,500.00 |
| To the fifth nearest correct estimate..... | 1,500.00 |
| To the sixth nearest correct estimate..... | 1,000.00 |
| To the next 10 nearest correct estimates, \$300 each..... | 2,000.00 |
| To the next 20 nearest correct estimates, \$100 each..... | 2,000.00 |
| To the next 50 nearest correct estimates, \$50 each..... | 2,500.00 |
| To the next 100 nearest correct estimates, \$25 each..... | 2,500.00 |
| To the next 200 nearest correct estimates, \$10 each..... | 2,000.00 |
| To the next 500 nearest correct estimates, \$5 each..... | 2,500.00 |
| To the next 1,000 nearest correct estimates, \$1 each..... | 1,000.00 |
| Total..... | \$59,500.00 |

Supplementary Prizes for the Estimates sent in earliest..... \$15,500.00

\$15,500 IN EXTRA PRIZES WILL BE PAID TO THOSE WHO SEND IN THEIR ESTIMATES EARLIEST.

GRAND TOTAL OF CASH PRIZES.....\$75,000.00
INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU ESTIMATE.

| | |
|---|------------|
| The total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was..... | 21,480,141 |
| The total paid attendance at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition was..... | 5,306,859 |
| The total paid attendance at the Omaha Exposition was..... | 1,778,250 |

Without doubt the World's Fair at St. Louis will be the largest ever held in the world.

ESTIMATES 25 CENTS EACH. 5 FOR \$1.00.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST—READ CAREFULLY.

Every one can enter and contest for these grand prizes. Write your estimates plainly on any kind of paper, (ordinary letter paper is the best), using a separate line for each estimate. It is of the utmost importance that you write your estimates and name and address plainly.

For each estimate you send in accompanied by the correct amount of money, a separate engraved and coupon numbered Certificate, issued by The World's Fair Contest Co., St. Louis, Mo., will be sent you with your estimate shown thereon. These certificates will be retained by you until the close of contest. **YOU HOLD YOUR OWN CERTIFICATES.** Get in your estimates early, as \$15,500 extra is to be divided among the earliest estimates received.

HOW THE CONTEST WILL BE DECIDED.—The Official Record of the Secretary of the World's Fair showing the total paid attendance will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a committee of prominent Judges. Prizes will be paid in cash immediately after. If more than one estimate is correct, the prize will be equally divided.

In addition to the \$25,000.00 prize, there is \$15,500.00 EXTRA prize money for the earliest correct estimates, so that you may win \$30,500.00 on an investment of 25 cents if you send in your estimates at once. Don't lay this aside intending to send in your estimate to-morrow. You may forget and thereby lose an extra \$15,500.00. Do it now.

CERTIFICATES AND HOW TO GET THEM.—One certificate will be sent for 25 cents. Five certificates for \$1.00. You can estimate as often as you wish. Bear in mind—you must send in your estimates and money for same before we can issue and send you certificates. We fill out the certificates inserting on a separate engraved, coupon numbered certificate, each estimate made by you. We then mail you the certificates. If you send One Dollar for five certificates, be sure and send five estimates.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—BETTER THAN STOCKS AND BONDS.—We are receiving from shrewd business men from the large trading centers, monthly orders for certificates, they claiming that the investment is safer and the possibility of large gain greater, than investment in bonds, life insurance or any of the speculative stocks offered on the Boards of Trade in the various Commercial Centers. Most of them purchase certificates systematically, that is, send in every month for from One to Five Dollars worth. Almost every one can economize a few cents a day and the funds thus saved, can be invested in certificates, and with a hundred or more certificates in your possession, you are likely to wake up some morning and find yourself the lucky possessor of an independent fortune. It hardly seems reasonable that with a hundred certificates one could miss ALL of the 1889 prizes. Address all communications to

American Fancier and Breeder Publishing Co., DeKalb, Ill.

Clover For Poultry.

Experience has demonstrated the value of clover for egg producing time and again. Clover has just the material in it to form eggshell, says the Massachusetts Plough-

man, and hence it becomes an essential part of every ration fed to the chickens. It may not be generally understood that there are nearly 30 pounds of lime contained in each 1,000 pounds of clover. The chickens fed

daily with clover will consequently prove better egg-layers than those denied it. The clover hay should be given to chickens in winter in quantities sufficient to satisfy them, and to make them eat more it is sometimes desirable to prepare it in various ways Cook and chop it up, and mix it with meal and other articles. This will sometimes induce the hens to consume a great amount of clover every day. Cut up into short lengths and mix with warm mash and then feed only as fast as the chickens will clean it up every day, is probably the most economical way to feed the clover. Some cut the second crop of clover and place it in the poultry yard for the chickens to eat and scratch over at pleasure. This of itself is all right, but it is rather wasteful. More than half of the clover will be lost, and the chickens do not eat actually more than the leaves. The stalks contain most of the lime, and these should be prepared so that the chickens will consume them. Of all the foods that can be raised on a farm for poultry, clover is not only the best but probably the cheapest, and a field of it is as essential to success as a pasture field is necessary to the success of dairying.

The Natural Period For Laying.

The natural period for hens to lay is in the spring if they ever will lay. Those who do not lay are not in proper condition; they may be overfed and fat, as in the usual case, and this is more detrimental to egg production than any other cause. In the spring and summer the eggs should cost less, as it takes less food for the hens in the warm season. Make the hens hunt and scratch for their food by turning them out to forage and give them no food except at night when a quart of corn to twenty hens is sufficient. Hens that are active and industrious should be able to find all they require during the warm season. They need not be at all hungry, for the different classes of poultry will eat grass and green food beside insects which provide a portion of the food of the hens. When the hens are given liberty and made to work for themselves they thrive best and lay the largest number of eggs.

How To Advertise.

When once started with poultry, advertising is an essential thing to success and the measure of one's success will largely depend on the kind of a paper the advertisement is placed in and the way it is worded. Personally, we don't believe it pays to advertise much in papers outside of the regular poultry publications, where one is dealing in fancy stock. It is a good thing for the beginner to advertise some time before he has stock or eggs for sale, as it will require some little time for him to become known as a breeder of his variety, and when once started it will pay the best to keep one's name before the public the year around.

Jan 12-14—Peterboro, N H Judges, Balou, May W H Spaulding, secretary

Jan 14-20—Lima, O T A Collins, sec

Jan 13-17—Cincinnati, O Judges, Hewes, Orr, Shepard A E Brook, secretary

Jan 13-19—Lockport, N Y Judge, Zimmer W G Walker, secretary

Jan 13-15—Muskegan, Mich Judge, Tucker J A Babcock, secretary

Jan 18-22—Auburn, N Y Judges, Quilhot, Shea, Crocker, Foxton Fred I Roe, sec

Jan 18-22—Traverse City, Mich Judge, Lane J M Knight, secretary

Jan 13-19—Minneapolis, Minn Judges, Butterfield, Lambert, Holden Geo A Loth, secretary, Box 28

Jan 19-21—Salamanca, N Y Judge, Stillman J Mable, secretary

Jan 19-23—Boston, Mass Complete corps of judges as usual A R Sharp, sec, Taunton, Mass

Jan 20-25—Painesville, O F G Johnson, secretary

Jan 20-22—Nevada, Mo J R Buchanan, secretary

Jan 20-23—Blackwell, Okla Geo M Casson, secret. ry

Jan 21-25—East Palestine, O Judge, Lambert B S Gorby, secretary

Jan 25-30—Chicago, Ill Complete corps of judges as usual F L Kimmey; secretary, 1213 Manhattan, Chicago

Jan 26-29—Stamford, Conn W R Jessup, secretary

Jan 27-30—Plymouth, Ind Judge, Carver Cary Cummings, secretary

Jan 27 Feb 1—Clinton, Ia Judge, McClave W L McArthur, secretary

Jan 25-30—Delavan, Wis Judges, Russell, Johnson Seth W Gregory, secretary

Jan 26-31—New Bedford, Mass Henry T Gridley, sec, North Dartmouth, Mass

Jan 26-30—Harrisburg, Pa J B Gore, sec Royalton, Ia

Jan 29-Feb 4—Rochester, N Y E N Walbridge, secretary

Feb 1-4—Kalamazoo, Mich Judge, Tucker J S Carr, secretary

Feb 1-6—Canton, O Judge, Lambert C P Bruce, secretary

Feb 2-6—Columbus, O W A Lott, secretary, Wooster, O

Feb 8-12—Saginaw, Mich Judge, Tucker J H Ashton, secretary

Feb 8-14—Indianapolis, Ind Judges, Hewes, Pierce, Lane, Myers, Stoner, Jones C R Millhous, secretary, 2133 S Meridian street

Feb 8-13—Syracuse, N Y D M Green, sec

Feb 11-13—Cambridge, O Judge, Orr Jas G Ford, secretary

Feb 22-27—Pittsburg, Pa J C Moore, secretary, 1119 Penn Avenue.

Tarred Paper on the Outside.

If you use tarred paper in order to have your poultry house warm, place it on the outside of the house and paint it. Any kind of waterproof paper will answer if it is painted, and it will keep the cold dampness out. If used on the inside it condenses the moisture and causes the house to be damp.

With a strong frame no boards need be used at all if the heavy three-ply paper is resorted to, but it must be admitted that the boards will be of advantage the paper.

Gravel, Shell and Bone.

When one stops to think how the gizzard performs its work, it seems wonderful.

And yet nature has designed it in such a way that by its movements it grinds the food passing into it by means of those bits of sharp stones, which in the process do no harm to this organ itself. Of course the inner lining of the gizzard is very tough, and the body of the gizzard composed of strong muscles, yet tougher things than the gizzard itself are ground up in it. I have never seen a diseased gizzard, although I have found the food in them in bad condition for lack of proper gravel. Three forms of grinding substance are mostly used—shells, gravel and bone. Gravel is found in all soils, but if it has been rounded by nature's wear and tear it is of no value to the fowls, for the gizzard is so composed that it rejects the bits of grinding stuff as soon as the sharp edges are worn smooth.

The chickens are always on the lookout for these sharp substances, and they seem to know the exact size needed. They like sharp bits of shell and bone. Shell and bone perform two functions, they serve grind the food, and the food in wearing them down passes the lime in the shell and the nitrogenous substance in the bone on into general circulation.—Inland Farmer.

The Hens Not Laying.

It is when the hens are cheerful, happy, look bright and are in the best condition that the farmers will find them unprofitable.

While the hens of the neighbors may be laying eggs regularly, the well-fed hens will be doing nothing. This is not the fault of the hens, but to the feeding. The owner wishes his hens to receive a liberal supply, and he gives them a variety, allowing all the corn, oats, wheat, barley, bone, clover, etc., that they will eat; and feeds them morning, noon, and night. He is simply over-feeding them and perhaps using twice as much food as is necessary. No flock should be fed at noon. The hens will never scratch and work if fed three times a day, as they will learn to look for their meals regularly follow their owner around whenever they see him as though hungry, when in fact it is a habit he has taught them.

They are as plump, fat and pretty as could be desired, but are not in laying condition. The remedy is to put them on one meal a day, giving a pound of lean meat (no fat) to twenty hens until they begin to lay.

Turkeys In The Fall

It is but a matter of calculation to learn how long the turkeys are to be fed before they reach the market at Thanksgiving.

It is a waste of time to raise turkeys and forfeit the profit by sending them to market poor. A turkey that weighs only ten pounds, if poor, may be made to weigh two or three pounds more, if made fat. This

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column, 1 insertion 50 cents, 3 insertions \$1.00, 6 insertions \$1.75, 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.

EXPRESS PREPAID. WHITE WYANDOTTE Specialist. Exclusive business, stock and eggs in Season. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or you money back. Circular free. Arthur F. Hartman, Box 163, Nappanee, Ind.

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first-prize stock at Erie, Painesville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.

extra weight means at least fifty cents added to the value of the turkey, and if it is fat and in good condition, it will bring two cents per pound more, or twenty five cents additional. A saving of seventy-five cents is thus secured by feeding each turkey so as to have it fat and attractive when marketed.

Too many farmers are prone to allow their turkeys to do all the work of securing food, simply because the turkeys are good foragers and are disposed to so their best to find as much food as possible; but an extra feed of corn, morning and night, will show a wonderful improvement in the flock, and the turkeys will more than repay for the extra food when they are sent to market.

Late Molting Hens

The hens should have finished molting before now, for when they do not finish until November or by the time the winter opens, they seldom lay before spring. It requires about three months to molt, and if the hens do not begin to molt before October they seldom complete the process until well in Jan. They will, however, begin laying when spring opens, and they will then give a good account of themselves. Some who have tried the method claim that when the hens are fat, and food is then withheld, they will begin to molt, and molt rapidly, if fed on nitrogenous foods, such as meat, dried blood, etc. If the hens finish molting before winter they will lay through the winter months.—F. F. & F.

The AMERICAN FANCIER and BREEDER

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We invite Correspondence on all subjects pertaining to poultry keeping. Send in your experience.

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This notice marked denotes that your subscription has expired. Please renew your subscription for another year.

THE NEXT CHICAGO SHOW.

Under the above heading a notice has appeared in the press announcing that a show, presumably a poultry show, will be held in Chicago during the week commencing November 30th, 1903, under the auspices, as it is claimed, of The National Fanciers' Association.

This notice is calculated to lead the public to believe that the proposed show is the Annual Chicago Show, held by the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association under whose management the last two annual shows being the sixth and seventh, were held. This is not the case, however, the eighth Annual Show of Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock of the latter Association being scheduled to be held on January 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 next, inclusive.

In fact, nearly two years ago the National Fanciers' Association was reorganized and became merged into the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, and since then the annual exhibitions have been given by the latter, as above stated. The use of the name of the old organization by the managers of the proposed new venture, being so similar to that of the Association already in the field, and which has successfully conducted the last shows, is apt to create confusion in the minds of the public; hence this notice.

It may further be stated that the use of the names of the directors and officers of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, especially the name of Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, the Secretary of the Association, and who has been connected in an official capacity with all the Chicago Shows in connection with the proposed new show, is unauthorized. The other officers and the directors of this organization are: E. B. Eddy, President, Geo. G. Bates, Treasurer, Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary; E. L. C. Morse, H. N. Norton, M. Wagner, Frank B. White, Grant M. Curtis, J. Lewis Draper, E. J. W. Dietz and W. C. Hill, directors.

LETTER FROM CHARLEY GIBBS, BREEDER OF WHITE INDIAN GAMES.

Mr. W. F. Chamberlain,
Kirkwood, Mo.

Dear Sir:— I wish to give a wholly unsolicited testimonial as to the splendid benefits I have received from your "PERFECT CHICK FEED," and I hope it will do you an unlimited amount of good, as well as convince the public in general that there is a saving of about the price of your food on every one hundred chicks over the old methods. It saves one half the feed and it has given me about 95 per cent returns on my flock. You will see by the circular that my strain proves the merits of both breeding and your feed. Yours for success,

Charley Gibbs,
Specialist.

Raising Late Turkeys.

I used to think it was useless to try to raise little turkeys that were not hatched in spring-time, but last year's experience has taught me differently.

A turkey hen stole her nest, and about September 1, came off with a fine brood of young ones. She did not come to the house with them, but kept them in the fields where insects were plenty, so that they were no expense or trouble whatever. Much to my surprise one day in autumn, when it was beginning to get quite cold, she made her appearance with ten fine, plump little ones, which had made a much larger growth than those hatched earlier in the season, in the same length of time. Until winter set in that brood of turkeys roamed the fields, only coming home at night to be fed. They grew right along all winter. No extra care was given them. They shared the poultry house with the other fowls and were fed at the same time. Of course they were not large enough to market with the older turkeys, but they brought an extra price in the spring.

Insects of all kinds are so much more plentiful during the summer and autumn that the broods roaming around the fields find food in greater abundance than earlier in the season, which with the hot, dry weather usual at that time is conducive in the highest degree to their growth. Some people think turkeys are destructive to grow-

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Poultry Pays Better

than anything else the farmer or fancier raises—if it is done right. Any old way will not do. The Reliable Poultry Journal is the source of more information on poultry than can be obtained elsewhere, and by studying it you can make your fowls pay a big profit. It tells how to get more eggs; how to prepare fowls for market, and all about poultry raising for exhibition. Fully illustrated. Send today for free sample copy RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL, BOX A-4, QUINCY, ILL.

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 Sample **50c.** Modern Farmer & Busy Bee
 or Poultry Gazette **50c.**
 National Fruit Grower, **50c.**
 Free. All for 50c, address
Modern Farmer,
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\$10 Buys a 200 Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Test & Illustrated Cir 2c.
J. A. Chelton, Fairmount, Md.

ing grain, but we think they more than offset that by the quantity of insects destroyed by them. The only harm they do for us is that they sometimes pick corn from the ears while it is in the shock.

In an experience of many years of turkey raising I find the very best food for young turkeys to be sour milk curd, made exactly like cottage cheese, except the seasoning. The finest brood of turkeys I ever raised were fed on it exclusively until large enough to eat wheat. In order to have young turkeys make the quickest growth early in the season before their are plenty of insects they should be kept for the first few weeks in an enclosure where they may be fed often,

Always provide little turkeys with plenty of pure water to drink, placing it in a shallow dish so that they can get out all right if they get into the water, as they very likely will. A little turkey will drink before it is old enough to need any food, and they soon learn to cluster eagerly round the drinking place whenever they come near it.

The greatest fear of the young brood is lice, and they are far more susceptible to their ravages than chickens. Insect powder used freely, especially about the heads and at the base of the wing feathers, is the best means of killing them. Little turkeys are very friendly and will cluster around the one who feeds them in a way which makes using the powder very easy, sprinkling it thickly over them as they eat.

Show Dates, 1903-4.

This list of shows is, as far as we know, complete. If some are omitted we will be glad to have the secretaries inform us. All dates will be kept standing until the show occurs.

Nov. 9-14—Augusta, Ga. G. W. Killingworth, Sec. 802 Broad Street.

Nov. 11-13—Bristol, Conn. Judges, Felch Atherton, Pierce, Card. G. W. Hull, sec.

Nov. 23-28—Sheboygan, Wis. Judge, Hewes. A. H. McIntyre, sec.

Nov. 24-27—Lexington, N. C. Judges, Simmons, Harrel. F. T. Grimes, sec.

Nov. 24-28—Erie, Pa. Judge, J. V. Bicknell. A. E. Blethen, sec.

Nov. 24-26—Brockton, Mass. C. A. Brown, sec.

Nov. 24-28—Danbury, Conn. Judge, Dievenstedt. Chas. H. Brundage, sec.

Nov. 23-28—Richmond, Va. Judge, Brown Frank Jenkins, sec. 517 W. Broad Street.

Nov. 25-28—Saratoga, Pa. Judges, Staunton Yelton, Brackett and Hoffman. S. J. Kurtz, sec.

Nov. 25-28—Prairie Depot, O. Judge. McClave. R. F. Bassey, sec.

Nov. 27-28—Blum, Tex. Oscar Pogue, sec.

Nov. 30-Dec. 5—St. Louis, Mo. Judges, Russel and Butterfield. Ross C. H. Hallock secretary.

Dec. 1-5—Oakland, Calif. J. C. Williams, secretary, Fruitville, Calif.

Dec. 1-2—Greenfield, Mass. E. M. Carey, secretary.

Dec. 1-5—Napoleon, O. Judges, McClave, Tucker, Carve. Horn. E. Judson Davis, secretary.

Dec. 1-5—Newark, N. J. Judges, Drevenstedt, Delano, Binfoey, Stanton. Huyler. R. J. Bailey, secretary, East Orange, N. J.

Dec. 1-4—Dallas, Texas. L. A. Wright, secretary.

Dec. 1-4—Rising Sun, O. Judge, Tucker. E. M. Yambert, secretary.

Dec. 1-5—Ottawa, Ill. Judge, Herbster and Moore. C. O. Diest, secretary.

Dec. 1-4—South Farmingham, Mass. Judges, Fox, Lambert, Ballou, Smith, Bumford, Graves, Gorse, Ingram. F. W. Jennings, secretary.

Dec. 2-4—Taylerville, Ill. Judge, Rapp. Chas. L. Evans, sec. Palmer.

Dec. 2-5—Matteawan, N. Y. Judge, Rockenstyre. H. W. Millspaugh, secretary, Walden, N. Y.

Dec. 2-5—Providence, R. I. W. S. Brown, secretary, 6 Exchange Place.

Dec. 4-5—Elgin, Texas. E. G. Bryan, secretary.

Dec. 6-12—Lawrence, Mass. F. E. Higgins, sec. N. Andover Depot, Mass.

Dec. 7-10—Allegan, Mich. Judge, St. Clair. J. B. Buck, sec. South Nonterev, Mich.

Dec. 7-12—Big Rapids, Mich. Judge, Hewes. B. W. Fellows, secretary.

Dec. 7-12—Aberdeen, Miss. J. R. Young, secretary.

Dec. 7-11—Deaiborn, Mich. Judge, Tucker. T. J. Owen, secretary.

Dec. 7-17—Wilkesbarre, Pa. W. L. Higgs, secretary.

Dec. 8-12—Los Angeles, Calif. H. W. Kruckeberg, sec.

Dec. 8-11—Hartford, Conn. Judges, Mc Grew, Stanton, Crangle, Bonfoey, Crowther G. L. Ylor. Chas. L. Balch, sec.

Dec. 8-10—Milford, Mass. Judges, Lambert, Atherton, Watson. W. H. Pyne, sec.

Dec. 8-10—Northampton, Mass. Judges, Crangle, Stevens. C. E. Hodgkins, sec.

Dec. 8-11—Aurora, Ill. Judge, Rapp. J. F. Rolfe, sec.

Dec. 8-12—Yorkville Ill. Judge, Tucker A. S. Tarbox, sec.

Dec. 9-14—Hamilton, O. C. W. Larsh, sec.

Dec. 9-12—Shreveport, La. Louis Bruegerhoff, sec.

Dec. 10-12—Plymouth, Mass. Judges, Atherton, Smith. Ballou, E. R. Beaman, sec.

Dec. 10-12—Rutherford, N. J. Judges, Staunton and Yelton. H. Kretzler, sec.

Dec. 10-14—San Antonio, Texas. W. A. Springall, sec.

Dec. 10-13—Litchfield, Ill. W. S. Chamberlain, sec.

Dec. 14-18—McComb, Ill. Judge, Mc Clave. F. L. Yetter, sec.

Dec. 14-19—Maquota, Ia. Judge, Warnock. F. T. Johnson, sec.

Dec. 14-19—Hoopeston, Ill. Judge, Taylor. E. Erickson, sec.

Dec. 14-18—Mason City, Ia. Judge, Shaner. S. V. Johns, sec.

Dec. 14-19—Detroit, Mich. Judges, Butterfield, Rigg. S. Z. Harroun, sec., 28 Sycamore street.

Dec. 14-19—Evansville, Ind. D. T. MacClement, sec., 1024 Powell avenue.

Dec. 14-19—Kankakee, Ill. Judge, Heimlich. E. P. Vining, sec Hospital, Ill.

Dec. 14-18—Ottawa Can. Judge, Butterfield. Geo. Fritz, sec.

Dec. 15-17—West Brookfield, Mass. Judge, Ballou. E. L. Richardson, sec.

Dec. 15-18—Niles, Ill. Judge, Herbster. F. Honold, sec.

Dec. 15-17—Bristol, Vt. G. S. Farr, sec.

Dec. 15-17—Falmouth, Mass. Judges Stevens and Fletcher. E. P. Davis, sec.

Dec. 15-18—Fitchburg, Mass. Judges, Hawkins, Ball. I. C. Greene, sec., Leominster, Mass.

Dec. 16-19—Rochester, Minn. Louis E. Nietz, secretary.

Dec. 15-19—Hazleton, Pa. Judges, Brown and Eckert. J. E. Anderson, secretary.

Dec. 15-18—Uricksville. O. Judges, Keller and Fell. R. K. Furbay, sec.

Dec. 16-18—Freeport Me. Judges, Hawkins and Shove. Geo. P. Coffin, sec.

Dec. 16-18—Newburyport, Mass. Judges, Flanders, Smith, Ball, Craft, Goodwin. H. M. Sands, sec. Amesbury Mass.

Dec. 16-18—West Haven Conn. Judges, Lambert and Atherton. E. J. Crawford, sec.

Dec. 16-18—Kingston, N. Y. F. E. Miller, sec. Rifton, N. Y.

Dec. 16-19—Fresno, Cal. G. R. Andrews, secretary.

Dec. 17-20—Earlham, Ia. Judge, Southard. W. H. Monroe, secretary.

Dec. 17-19—Hackensack. N. J. Geo. Mahe secretary.

Dec. 21-24—Aumeston, Ia. Judge, Russel George King, secretary.

Dec. 22-25—Redfield, Ia. Judge, Warnock L. J. Ober, secretary.

Dec. 27-31—Nortonville, Kas. Judge, Rhodes. C. D. Stillman, secretary.

Dec. 23-29—St. Joseph, Mo. Judge, Shell-

abarger. L. E. Altwein, secretary.

Dec. 23-25—North Abingdon, Mass. Jno F. Hollis, secretary.

Dec. 28-Jan. 1—Holland, Mich. Judge, Myers. L. S. Sprietma, secretary.

Dec. 28-Jan. 2—Lanark, Ill. Judge, Shell-aberger. E. S. Leland, secretary.

Dec. 29-30—Elsberry, Mo. Judge, Shaner. Otto R. Cannon, secretary.

Dec. 28-Jan. 2—Dayton, O. Judges, Keller, Lane, Dunn. J. C. Ely, secretary.

Dec. 29-Jan. 1—Meriden, Conn. J. P. Shute, secretary.

Dec. 29-Jan. 1—High Point, N. C. Judges Brown and Myers. J. L. Thompson, sec.

Dec. 29-Jan. 1—Wallingford, Conn. Judges, Drevenstedt, Nichols, Lambert, Saylor, Crowther. H. H. Haywood, secretary.

Dec. 29 Jan. 2—Lititz, Pa. Judges, Bean and Temple. J. W. Bucknaat, secretary.

Dec. 30—Jan. 4—Fremont, Neb. Judge, Felch. W. H. Haven, secretary.

Dec. 30—Jan. 1—Georgetown, O Judge, Tucker G C Hall, sec

Dec. 22-26—Waterloo, Ind J E Dilgard, secretary

Dec. 29-Jan 1 Fostoria, O Judge Green Chas. Mann, secretary

Dec. 20-Jan 1—Manchester, N H F H Balch secretary.

Jan 4-8—Olney, Ill Judge Heimlich E E Dalton, secretary

Jan 4-6—New York City Compldte corps of judges as usual H V Crawford, secretary. Montclair, N J

Jan 4-9—Wichita, Kas. Judge Felch H W Schoff, secretary

Jan 4-11—Milwaukee, Wis Judges, Burgett and Mortgardge W A Hackbarth, secretary, 166 Wyoming place

Jan 5-8—Lewiston Me Judges, Hawkins, Lambert, Atherton, Coffin A L Merrill, secretary, Auburn, Me.

Jan 5-9—Danville, Ill Frank B Smith, sec

Jan 5-8—Grand Rapids, Mich Judges, Tucker and Sites F A Votey, secretary

Jan 5-10—Kansas City, Mo C S Hunting, secretary, 3817 E 13th Street

Jan 5-9—St Albans, Vt Judges, Rapp and Northrop H M Barret, secretary

Jan 6-8—Adams, Mass Judge, Ballou A W Safford, secretary

Jan 6-9—Waxahachle, Tex C T Spaulding secretary

Jan 6-9—Tiffin, O Judge, Hewes V Crabtree, secretary

Jan 6-9—Austin, Minn Judge, Holden Frank Cronon, secretary

Jan 7-9—Clarksburg. W Va Judge, Ellisen H D Correll, sec. Morgantown, W Va

Jan 10-14—Topeka, Kas Judges, Rhodes, Russell, Savage J W F Hughes, secretary

Jan 11-16—Cedar Rapids, Ia Judges, McClave, Shanklin and Warnock A J Smith, secretary

Jan 11-16—Kenosha, Wis Judge, Ellison, J L Pofahl, secretary

Jan 11-15—Charleston, Ill Judge, Rapp C L Carney, secretary

Jan 11-17—Watertown, Wis H A Holdridge, secretary

Jan 12-14—Fort Worth, Tex J M Jones, secretary

Jan 12-15—Charlotte, N C Judge, Marshall W B Alexander, secretary

Jan 12-15—Middletown, Conn Judges, Card, Nichols W J Kieft, secretary

LUCKY WOMAN INVESTOR

AN OUTLAY OF \$1,500 DIVIDED AMONG FIFTEEN COMPANIES YIELDS HER AN INCOME OF \$4,000, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE STOCKS WERE WORTHLESS.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., August 22.—Among the visitors to Prescott there are, from time to time, many ladies, and as a general thing they are more shrewd than the average male speculator. An instance of this is cited in the case of an Ohio lady who has just left our city and who tells us the following regarding her experience in mining stock investments:

"Just why I began to buy, or, rather make investments in mining stocks, I am unable to say, but I think it was because other investments (such as real estate and industrials) and did not appeal to me with such force as mining shares. It was a little over fifteen years ago that I made my first investment, which was not a success, but that fact I did not know until after I had invested in three other mining companies. I made up my mind early in my ventures that there were more chances for failure than success, but that in mining if one success was made in five ventures I could win out.

"Well I was nearly nine years in placing \$1,500 in mining stocks. It was over two years, however, before I began to have some returns. I did not buy everything that was advertised or everything that I heard of, and I never ventured over \$100 in any stock. Sometimes I felt inclined to break over this rule, but, in the end, I always stuck to my original plan. In the year 1883 I had a legacy of some \$3,000 from an aunt, and I thought I would take one-half of this money and invest it in stocks, reserving the balance for contingencies I now wish, and have many times before, that I had placed it all in stocks, making my investments, each time, \$200 instead of \$100, but I have no complaint. Out of fifteen companies in which I am a stockholder, five of them are paying me an income of nearly \$4,000 per year, while three others are earning better than 8 per cent, and the other seven are total losses.

"I did not buy everything that came along, as I said before, because some companies seemed too anxious to get my money and some of them made such extravagant statements that I put them down as fakes. One however that I thought was a fraud, turned out a big property.

"My hundred dollars in 'Little Johnny,' near Leadville, is the largest earner, and the next is my Homestake. I have been many times sorely tempted to sell my stocks, especially those that are worth up in the thousands, where I paid only hundreds, yet I have never sold a share of mining stock that I have bought, and I have been the butt and ridicule of my friends for years, and now I am the envied of the envied. Many of my friends are now following my

plan, taking a little flyer in a number of mining companies, relying as I did on the plan that all cannot be failures, and some of them must be successes and when you find a successful mine you are bound to make big money, enough to make up for all losses and put you largely to the good.

"Early in my experience I heard of a man who bought Ontario stock at 10 cents per share, and he finally got impatient waiting for it to develop and sold out a \$1,000 investment he had, cleaning up \$250. If he had held the stock two years more he would have sold out for \$75,000, or could have had an income of \$7,000 yearly.

"That settled me. I said I would never sell a share of any mining stock I bought, unless it was to keep me out of the poor-house.

Fifteen years is a long time to wait, but I don't believe any of my friends could have placed \$1,500 in any other proposition that would earn them \$4,000 yearly, and I expect that some of my other ventures will yet add two or three thousand more to my income.

"I am still placing investments of \$100 each in mining stocks, and really expect to have an income of these days, say in five years more, that will be as good as 10 per cent on a capital of \$500,000, although I will not have put into mining shares an amount to exceed \$5,000 to \$6,000. I know it has been a long time, yet everything that has proved a good success is a long time in maturing.

"I like your Yavapai county mines, and believe that you have many will equal Little Johnny, Homestake, Ontario and Empire. Yes, I have two investments in Arizona properties, and shall from time to time, take on more in a small way."

List of reliable dividend paying Stocks with full instructions in making investments sent upon application. Address

F. M. Munger & Sons, DeKalb, Ill.

A Good House For Pullets.

Now is the time to build the hen-house for those early pullets. A little extra care will repay with enough extra profit to pay for a good house.

Nine by eighteen feet is large enough for forty or fifty hens. No house is complete without a double enclosure with an air between. This is for warmth and dryness. A single wall in cold weather will condense the moisture of the warm interior air and make a damp surface.

Use studding two inches square and place eighteen inches apart, and two-ply tar paper can be put on the interior without board sheathing. Fill well all seams and lags with the coal tar paint.

Have as few fixtures inside as possible—no fixed nests no dropping boards. Nail around the walls a strip about three feet high to attach roosting poles and nest boxes to, which latter are hung on nails. With a

plain, smooth surface of tar paper on sides and overhead, and with roosts and nests that can be taken out, the battle against lice is more than half won.

The cause of failure in the chicken business, more often than anything else, is lice.

Therefore build against them. A free use of whitewash with a little carbolic acid will do the rest.

Enclose the space under the roost with a board and keep covered with litter. Sprinkle with plaster every few days and clean out once or twice a month, and you will find that you will never want a dropping board again. Place about twenty square feet of glass to every 100 square feet of front exposure. Too much glass makes house too hot in daytime and too cold at night. Put windows one foot above the floor and have board shutters to close over them on cold nights to retain warmth.

Close house tightly at night when cold and in the morning leave outer open to let in the fresh air. Give the hens grain in litter for their morning meal and let them scratch, sing and work themselves warm.

I have found that an earth floor works well when properly made. Grade up the earth to the bottom of the sills and eight inches above the level of the ground. Cover with any old boards and haul in and cover with sand or road dust to the depth of three or four inches.

An Egg Food.

A sheep liver will cost but little and is excellent for fowls. Cook the liver after chopping it fine, and while it is cooking thicken the broth with equal parts of bran and corn meal until the mess is a stiff dough.

Add a little salt in order to season it, and feed it in the morning, warm, allowing a quart measure of the mixture for a dozen hens. Another excellent method is to hang up a sheep liver where the hens can jump up to it and pick off a bit occasionally.

They will soon finish it and will be greatly benefited also, increasing the number of eggs, and keeping in better condition.

Economy in Foods.

There should be no waste in the keeping of poultry, and as fowls patrol nearly all kinds of food they will search for and secure much that would not be available for large stock. There are many articles on a farm that go to waste, such as shaken wheat in a stubble-field, hay-seeds, grass, etc., but which are converted by the hens into eggs, especially in spring, summer and fall. This is a source of profit which some do not consider, and when the cost of eggs is estimated it but right to credit the hens with that which they save. A flock of fowls will pick up an enormous amount waste food in a year, including injurious insects, and on some farms the receipts from eggs are almost clear profit, no expense in their production being incurred.—F.F.&F.

OIL = SMELTER = MINES !**- WESTERN BRANCH -****DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.,****BANKERS AND BROKERS,****Willard & Yates, Managers,**

Suite 518 New York Life Bldg.

171 La Salle St.

= CHICAGO =**DIVIDEND PAYING****✦ MINING, OIL AND SMELTER STOCKS. ✦**

We have demonstrated by our methods that an investment can be made in mining shares, just as safely as in any other line of business, and with far better returns. We are offering only the stocks of the various companies for which we act as Fiscal Agents.

Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

Address all communications to

✦ WILLARD & YATES, ✦

171 La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VIZNAGA AND AURORA.

GREAT RICHES OF THE VIZNAGA'S ORES—
THE PRINCESSA CLAIM THE GREATEST
MINE IN MEXICO, ONE WRITER SAYS—
THE MANAGEMENT ECONOMICAL.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Ensenada, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Alamo, inspecting the Viznaga and Aurora mines. There has been so much said about these properties as to their richness, and some contradictory reports, that I determined to see for myself whether or not the Viznaga contained ore that would run \$16,000 to the ton, and if so, (if it did exist) was not taken out.

I found, first a mining camp of great activity and an immense amount of development work going forward on the Aurora properties and ore in quantity and quality rich enough to satisfy the most doubtful and skeptical of investors I can say that any one examining the Princessa claim of this remarkable group of mines will pronounce it the greatest mine in Mexico.

"I do not make this as a statement of an inexperienced man in such matters, for I have seen such producers as the El Oro, with a bullion product of \$5,000 daily; the San Pedro and the Paz Matchula, whose shares are selling at \$780, par value \$100 besides the Homestake, Independence and Comstock. I fear no contradiction when I state that the Aurora group, after one year's development, will pay equally as well as any of those mentioned. I have never seen such rich ore in a gold mine excepting the Viznaga, located on the very same vein.

I had read somewhere the statement that the Viznaga could mine and mill \$16,000 in one hour. Since seeing the vein, which is fully seven feet in width, I do not doubt it. The question naturally arises—if this gold is so rich, why don't they take it out if it there and pay it in dividends to its stockholders? I want to know myself, and, like a good many other things that do not seem clear to the inexperienced till explained, it is perfectly simple now.

The ore is nearly as valuable as \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Suppose you had a wagon-load of coins, \$5 and \$10 dollar gold pieces and were taking them to the bank, and you mired and broke down. Would you then quite the cart and let every one jump in and held themselves, or would you stay by your wagon and guard it till you could get a new wagon and get safely away with your money to the bank? Surely the latter. Well, the ore in the Viznaga is almost as valuable as coin. If this lot of rich ore was opened up now, without the proper facilities for handling it there would be thousands of dollars stolen, as every piece no larger than a walnut is worth from \$5 to \$10, and the miners could steal from \$50 to \$100 daily in the present condition of the mine, and it never would be missed.

"But the management of this great prop-

erty does not propose to abandon the "wagon" and allow the crowd to help themselves. At the proper time, when the machinery is ready and the conditions for safely handling this ore are all arranged, it will be taken out and milled. In the meantime, the vein is boxed up and a guard stands there day and night, while the work goes steadily forward on the new shaft, and a new plant being installed and the mine put in condition to yield up its great treasure.

The old mine was operated in the most careless and indifferent way. The new mine is being timbered and developed on lines of permanency and success. Nowhere have I ever seen gold mines being developed

with such business ability as those at Alamo and in no mine have I ever seen such veins of free gold. You can scarcely pick up a sample of ore from any one of the shafts but what shows the yellow metal to the naked eye.

"A whole new plant drills, hoists and air compressors are being set up on the Ulysses claim, which belongs to the Aurora Extension Company. Here is the same vein and the same quantity and quality of ore as at other points, and the same careful and prudent management.

Send to American Fancier and Breeder for circulars of Douglas Lacey & Company, describing this mine.—Adv.

\$1,000 PER DAY!

That will be the earning capacity of the United States Smelting Company as soon as its Milling Plant is in operation.

This Company owns a mine in Sonora, Old Mexico, which is now proven absolutely without dispute to be

The Guadalupe Mine,

which was discovered by the Spaniards many years ago, who took out vast amounts of Ore from surface workings, but owing to their lack of facilities were always compelled to stop their workings at the water level, which is really the beginning of big values. Experts say that what has been taken out is but a mere indication of the wealth that lies underneath.

Engineers' Reports

Show (1) that there is a vast body of Ore that increases in richness as depth is attained.

(2) That even with the Ore beginning at the **grass roots** a milling plant of 100 tons daily capacity will earn a net profit of \$1,000 per day. This means that \$1,000 invested **now** would earn over \$1,500 yearly; \$500 would earn over \$750 and \$100 would earn over \$150 each year as soon as the mine is producing.

The United States Smelting Co.

Owens the property, clear of incumbrance, has money in the Treasury and is actively pushing the work of development. There is now over 600 feet of work done in the shafts and cross cuts. This is a mine, not a prospect.

The Chicago Security & Trust Company have had their representative examine this property and they vouch for the above statements contained in the Companies prospectus. They recommend the purchase of this stock as an investment.

Treasury Stock.

The Company is capitalized for \$1,000,000, with shares of par value of 25 cents per share, fully paid, non-assessable. All Stock is in the Treasury, from which an allotment is being sold at **5 cents per share** in order to raise funds with which to further the development of the Mine, and to purchase the Milling Plant.

500 shares cost \$25; 1,000 shares cost \$50; 5,000 shares cost \$250; 10,000 shares cost \$500.

No subscription accepted for less than 500 shares. By paying an additional 10 per cent. stock can be purchased in ten equal monthly payments. Send for a copy of prospectus, and make your subscriptions payable to

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What our patrons say:

January 3d.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels you sold my friend, score^d 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockerel breeder for. The youngest cockerel had the finest beak I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.



Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens.

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The coming season are made up of the finest and most beautiful specimens in each variety we have ever used. These yards are selected from over 1,000 fine birds, and contain large, well matured and vigorous specimens, nearly all of them prize winners. We pack eggs in new baskets and in such a manner that they will go safely long distances by Express, to any part of the continent and hatch just as well as at home. I guarantee eggs to arrive in good order. I have shipped eggs to nearly every State and Territory, and in almost every case with good results, as I send eggs that are fresh and well fertilized by strong and vigorous male birds, and I know a good per cent of them will hatch if proper care is given. Eggs from Barred Plymouth Rocks from such sires as "Match Mark," "Blue Prince 2d," "Hero Prince 2d," "Sweepstakes 2d" "Blue Jay," \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26. Five other high scoring sires, such as "Prince Lea," "Champion Prince," "High Mark" and "Hustler" \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26 Eggs from White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. Turkeys eggs 50 cents each, from eight special matings. Eggs in large numbers a matter of correspondence. Birds hatched from our matings have won the highest honors in every State in the Union.

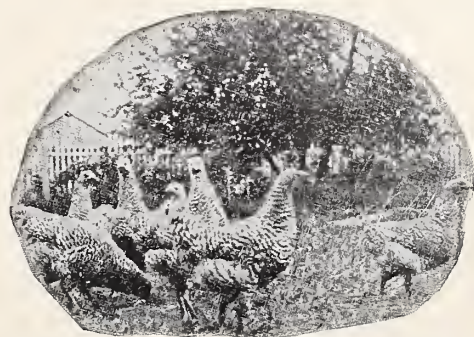
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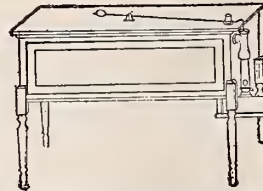
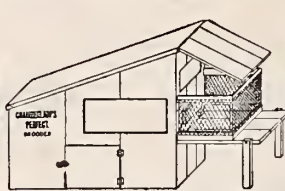
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